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YOUTH SERVICES IN THE LODI AREA

A COMMUNITY SELF STUDY

BY

THE LODI COORDINATING COUNCIL

CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY

YOUTH SERVICES IN THE LODI AREA

A Community Self-Study

*****

By

The Lodi Coordinating Council
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FOREWORD

The self-study of youth services in Lodi and immediate surrounding vicinity, initiated in the fall of 1947, has been made by citizens in the community. The Lodi Coordinating Council has taken the leadership in making the survey and in securing the services of the California Youth Authority and the California Recreation Commission. Consultant service for the survey has been provided through the Field Service Division of the California Youth Authority under the direction of Heman G. Stark, Chief, Division of Field Services. Consultant service for the recreational survey was made available through Sterling S. Winans, Director of the California Recreation Commission, and formerly recreational consultant of the Youth Authority.

Major emphasis of the survey has been directed toward analyzing the work of agencies and organizations interested in youth welfare in the Lodi Union High School District. This study has contributed to the establishment of methods and procedures for self-surveys in other communities, and should become significant to other communities throughout the State and bring about better programs for the youth of Lodi.

Karl Holton

KARL HOLTON, Director
California Youth Authority

May 1948

PREFACE

The survey results presented herein illustrate the adage, "If you want something done - do it yourself."

For some time members of the Lodi Coordinating Council had various suggestions regarding possible methods to better care for their youth needs, but the Council had no measuring device to determine how much was being done, how successful such projects were, and what was being left undone.

The assistance of the California Youth Authority in organizing a youth-work survey, the splendid cooperation of the various other governmental agencies with established work in the area, and the aid of private youth-work agencies has made possible this community self-study. This study included the Lodi Union High School area and enlisted the aid of hundreds of adults and youths in actual participation through questionaires and interviews, and later within committees tabulating and evaluating results. The care with which those interviewed answered questions and expressed their opinions showed the keen interest of the community in youth welfare and the significance of the survey to the community as it looks ahead.

That the survey might be as objective as possible, representatives of agencies were assigned to study other agencies than their own. Some idea of the broad base of the survey can be gained from the fact that every high school student contributed to the survey in one way or another.

Now, what is to be done?

It is much too early to determine just what procedures will be followed to put the findings and recommendations of the survey into action. It can truly be said that the survey has been an educational process and it has brought to the membership of the Council a clear picture of our challenges and the opportunities in youth work. The survey will serve as a reference as we consider specific problems and a gauge by which we may measure progress.

The eagerness with which those having special assignments carried on their work makes one hesitate to mention any individual; however, without the fine cooperation of Miss Amy Boynton, City Librarian and Secretary of the Council, the presentation of the survey at this time would not be possible.

Norman E. Young, President

THE LODI COORDINATING COUNCIL

Secretary: Miss Amy Boynton

Lodi Coordinating Council was organized in 1940. Members come from all parts of the Lodi area and represent such governmental agencies as schools, city council, engineering department, health district, recreation department, law enforcement groups, group work agencies, library, employment office, and State and county welfare agencies, churches, patriotic groups, service clubs, women's clubs, high school student body, P.T.A., and other groups.

Objectives are stated in the Bylaws as follows: "To act as a clearing house for and to promote cooperation between the participating organizations, conduct studies of the needs of the community, and work consistently to meet these needs. The Council's activities shall be nonsectarian and nonpolitical."

The broad statement of purpose mentions only the bettering of conditions in the community; however, emphasis has usually been on youth services, planning directed toward making this area a better place in which to raise young people, giving them maximum opportunity for individual development with an equal chance for all. It was interest in youth problems that brought the Coordinating Council into being.

One of the first things done by the Council was the compiling of a handbook of groups rendering any kind of community service with a listing of their activities. This was a method of viewing existing conditions before venturing on specific projects. A survey of the recreation needs of the area, under direction of Ralph Francis and a class from the College of the Pacific, was secured by the Council. This was an extensive survey covering all phases of community activity and included results from a questionaire submitted to all school children. The questionaire revealed the lack of organized recreation available to youth in their leisure time.

As a result of this survey a unified recreation department, supported jointly by the City of Lodi, the Lodi Union High School District, and the Lodi Elementary School District was established. The services of this department is covered in another part of the survey.

For several years the Council had a case conference committee comprised of agency people directly connected with the children's cases under consideration. A renewal of this activity is also indicated in other portions of this report.

Matters of adequate personnel for the probation department and for the local police department are herein discussed and recommendations made that the Council believes will assist the situation.

The Council studied the need for a day care center in 1942 and secured funds from the Rosenberg Foundation for its first season of operation. The center has been continued under other agencies' auspices since that time.

A group from the Coordinating Council participated in a summer workshop on community planning for youth at Stanford University during the summer of 1942. The book "Your Community: Its Provision for Health, Education, Safety, and Welfare" (by Colcord) has been used as a working guide to community needs. From time to time various agencies have explained their functions to the group in the interest of better understanding. Such subjects as transient camps, law enforcement, traffic safety, war memorials, teen age center, housing, veteran problems, juvenile delinquency, social welfare needs, and many other subjects have been discussed using the town meeting type of forum. Action on these matters has been obtained in varying degrees.

The policy of the Coordinating Council has been to study problems and point out needs, basing opinion on a study of all sides of the question. A recommendation for action was then made to the proper authority or a plan was adopted by some member organization.

The most recent project has been securing the services of the California Youth Authority to supervise the present survey of the entire community.

During the current year the Council sent representatives to the Governor's Conference on Youth Welfare. There it was pointed out that success of community coordination depends on complete participation by all groups in the community, including youth groups; acceptance of civic and social responsibility of every citizen; use of research data; adoption of a positive program of action; use of aids from national and state agencies; and a goal of enriched living with the family as its focal point.

The Council faces the opportunity of assisting member organizations in implementing the recommendations and suggestions that follow in this self-study.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Lodi Coordinating Council:

1. The Lodi Coordinating Council should be ever cognizant of the importance of the well-being of the boys and girls of this community, that Council goals can only be attained by everyone working together for better family living in a community where opportunity for personal development is great, and community hazards are reduced to the minimum.

2. There should be representation on the Council of all groups in the community.

3. The Council should work toward closer cooperation of all its member organizations and agencies.

4. The Council should adopt a plan of action to put into effect the recommendations of this survey by

   a. Presenting the findings and recommendations of the survey to the general public;

b. Forming committees to promote changes in local procedures where need for such changes are indicated;

c. Stressing continually the need of adequate trained personnel for all youth agencies and institutions;

d. Adopting an organized plan for remedying deficiencies, i.e., child welfare services, etc.;

e. Securing leadership training institutes for citizen volunteers of the community.

CHURCHES, SERVICE CLUBS, VETERANS GROUPS, AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Chairman: Mrs. Ruth Declusin

Committee Members: Ed Tempel, Mrs. Frank Watson, Arthur Heckenlaible, Mrs. Fred Gesler, Mrs. Kenneth McLane, Mrs. Theron Reynolds, Rev. Ruben Huenemann, Rev. F. W. Gross, Mrs. Herschel Burson, James DeWeber, Miss Dorothy Thompson, Mrs. L. P. Singer, Clarence Naas, Clifford Goehring, Florence Pozinni.

Church Youth Programs

Churches in the Lodi area were surveyed as to their youth programs by means of a questionaire submitted without an interview. Twenty-five churches completed these questionaires. The committee felt that such a survey should be designed especially to fit church activities, that if questionaires were accompanied by an interview there would be less variance of interpretation, and that data should be identified for possible future use. The survey disclosed that in general all churches sponsored a youth program and endeavored to provide leadership and meeting places unless the number of members fails to warrant such service. The activities included boys and girls' clubs, youth fellowship, Bible classes, recreation programs, and summer camps. The 25 churches reported a total of 322 volunteer workers, ranging from two volunteer workers to 100

workers per church. Only two churches reported a need for help in recruiting and training of leaders. The following suggestions were made for church youth programs:

1. An adequate youth program in the church has the basic purpose of of leading growing persons in the Christian way of life.

2. Basic to all methods and programs are the following objectives:

   a. Leading growing persons into Christian relationships with others in their own groups and in other racial, social, and economic groups.

   b. Guiding growing persons in a knowledge of the Christian church and the ability and desire to participate in its life and work, and to join with the fellowship of Christians called the Church.

   c. Developing in young people an appreciation of the meaning and importance of the Christian family and the ability and desire to participate constructively in the life of this primary group.

   d. Leading growing persons into a knowledge, understanding, and love of the Bible and intelligent appreciation of other records of Christian experience.

3. A full church youth program should consist of the following:

   a. Worship which is planned with care and graded according to the needs of all age groups.

   b. Service, the giving of money, rendering personal service and sharing in the worldwide work of the church are means of bringing about better understanding of all races, creeds, and stations in life as well as providing potential, constructive activity for leisure time of children and youths.

c. Study in accordance with the age and interest of each group of the church. This may take place most frequently in the Sunday morning session of the church school, but should be made more inclusive and effective by continued use in week time sessions such as extra meetings of age group divisions, expanded sessions of the church school, Sunday afternoon or evening groups, and the vacation church school.

d. Social and recreational life: This aspect of the church's work affords opportunity for cultivating fellowship, self-control, and fair play. This phase of the church's program should include organized games and sports when possible; outings for youth and children's groups with class or department leaders in charge; summer camping opportunities and conferences; and cooperative effort in community agency groups such as Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, Boy Scouts, and 4-H Clubs.

The general statement above only covers the work of the Christian churches. The Buddhist Temple reported two volunteers doing youth work. From all indications they must be commended for their youth program.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Churches

The survey committee on churches pointed out the following community needs:

1. Church athletic leagues expressed a need for more help from the Lodi Recreation Department.

2. Need more playgrounds in neighborhoods.

3. The Ministerial Association should distribute a calendar of teen age church activities among junior high and high school students.

4. It would be possible and desirable for churches with similar doctrines to combine forces in training religious leaders.

SERVICE CLUBS AND OTHER FRATERNAL AND SCHOOL GROUPS

Service groups in the Lodi area were surveyed as to their youth programs by means of a questionnaire subject to interpretation by each group.

Fifty-three such groups made returns on the questionnaire and indicated sponsorship of a total of 86 units. Thirty organizations of the 53 reporting did not sponsor youth programs, but all showed an interest in youth welfare. The 86 sponsored youth groups reported participation by 1,158 boys and 675 girls ranging in number from 7 to 110 youths.

Twenty-one groups reported giving aid to youths or youth projects not a part of their own program, such as sending children to summer camps and giving material aid to individual children.

One hundred and eight volunteer workers were reported as working in youth programs in 26 groups. Only six service groups or clubs indicated a need for training volunteer leadership.

Seventeen Camp Fire and 18 Girl Scout groups were reported.

Several of the questionnaireswere inaccurately completed and a recheck was necessary to get accurate figures regarding the number of youths in the sponsored group. This is an indication of lack of information by the club members. A general enlightenment of members regarding the amount and quality of the youth work being sponsored is indicated. This would undoubtedly lead to increased interest and support.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Service Groups and Lodges

1. Youth agency executives should consult with organizations not now sponsoring youth groups who have indicated an interest in doing so.

2. Civic and service groups in Lodi should support the coordinating council in further study for the procurement of part time services from a Camp Fire Girls Field Executive and part time service from a Girl Scout Field Executive since a full supervision load varies between 20 and 30 club groups and participation has reached this proportion.

EDUCATION

Chairman: Harold DePue

Committee Members: Fred Spiekerman, Mrs. Stanley Whitaker, Mrs. Mabel Barron, Charles E. Hamilton, John P. Linger, Mrs. Bailey Fairchilds, Mrs. Althea Groves, George W. Lytle, Rose Marie McDowell, Mrs. Willard Mason, Signa M. Holm, Dorla J. Kroenke, Jack Carter.

Following a trend common in other San Joaquin Valley communities, school population in the Lodi Union High School District decreased during the war years, reaching a low point in 1943-44. Since the war enrollment in all grades has steadily increased. Estimated population increases indicate school population in the district will increase steadily for several years.* Present school facilities are overcrowded. Practically no school facilities have been constructed in the district since 1943. Many buildings are old and do not include proper safeguards against fire or earthquake. One elementary building constructed in 1883 is still being used. It is important that the district secure adequate physical facilities to relieve present overcrowding and to

* A report of a Survey of Public Education in the Lodi Union High School District, December, 1947.

accommodate an expected increase in school population.

Truancy is often a symptom of maladjustment. Early discovery and proper treatment of truancy by a trained child welfare and attendance worker will assist the child to adjust to a school program and may prevent serious future delinquency. The services of a child welfare and attendance worker one day each week from the office of the County Superintendent of Schools does not provide adequate services to the Lodi Union High School and the elementary schools in the district. A full time child welfare and attendance worker with a clerical assistant is an immediate need.

Multiple grade, one-teacher schools in rural areas may provide a rich learning atmosphere where the number of pupils is limited. Modern courses of instruction, teaching methods, and curriculums, however, are designed for one grade, one-teacher schools and the pupil from a multiple grade room is apt to be seriously handicapped when placed in a learning situation with pupils from a graded school. Boards of education in the elementary school districts should consider consolidation of elementary schools.

Prompt issuance of work permits where the welfare of the student indicates its necessity is an essential part of any high school program. Students being issued work permits should have the benefits of continued skilled occupational counseling. Employers should be adequately protected by proper issuance of work permits and by assistance in interpretation of the law relating to employment of minors. At the present time the issuance of work permits from the office of the County Superintendent of Schools does not appear to be a satisfactory arrangement. Personnel from the office of the County Superintendent of Schools charged with the responsibility of issuing work permits visit the Lodi Union High School one day a week. Many students in immediate need of a work permit are not able to obtain one. Such employers in immediate need of help refuse to employ a child without a work permit. The

responsibility for issuance of work permits might well be delegated to the principal of the Lodi Union High School and the actual work involved in issuing permits might well be accomplished by the clerical assistant to the child welfare and attendance worker referred to in a preceding paragraph.

It is generally recognized that guidance is scientific, that it is preventive, that it is inclusive, and that it is continuous during the entire school life of the child. It should be administered by skilled personnel who are freed from other duties.

Guidance is practically nonexistent in the elementary schools of the Lodi Union High School District. In the high school it consists mainly of registration, programing, and handling of discipline cases. High school personnel administering guidance are heavily burdened with teaching and other duties. This situation is comparable to that existing in many elementary and high school districts throughout the State. The elementary school districts and the Lodi Union High School could make an outstanding contribution to educational practice and could enrich the lives of all pupils in the district by extending and individualizing counseling and guidance.

A properly administered continuation school program provides continued educational facilities and skilled guidance and vocational counseling for those students unable to complete regular academic training. There is no continuation program of any kind in the Lodi Union High School District and students in the 16 to 18 age group who find it necessary to seek employment cannot benefit by a continued program of academic training and guidance. This group should be provided for by the establishment of a continuation school program designed to correlate formal academic training with social, educational, and vocational guidance.

In an opinion sampling survey conducted by students of the Lodi Union High School, which is tabulated in the factual section of this report, patrons of the district were questioned regarding benefits to youth by the schools of

the district. A majority of replies indicated apparent indifference about, or lack of knowledge of, the programs and objectives of district schools. Closer contact between school and home, and a public education program outlining the objectives and accomplishments of schools in the district would provide a greater degree of patron-school interest and cooperation.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To Board of Education of the rural and city elementary and high school districts:

1. Plan building program to relieve present overcrowding and accommodate increasing school population.

2. Employ full time child welfare and attendance worker and clerical assistant.

To Boards of Education of elementary schools:

Consider consolidation of elementary schools to eliminiate one-teacher, multiple grade schools, and to study the advantages of forming a unified school district with the Lodi Union High School boundaries.

To all elementary schools and the Lodi Union High School:

Extend and individualize counseling and guidance program.

To the Lodi Union High School:

Consider establishment of continuation school with provision for adequate follow-up work in community.

RECREATION

Chairman: Mrs. Richard Handel

Committee Members: C. R. Van Buskirk, Arvid Pauly, Miss Phoebe Watt, John Daly, Clifton Moore, James Freshour, James O. Linn, August Auch, C. W. Bell, Paul Bowers, Eddie Roleder, Jean Lipelt, Mrs. Leroy Weaver, Cliff Goehring, Miss Amy Boynton.

Introduction

The preliminary study of recreation opportunities in the Lodi High School District for youth has included the field of public recreation, youth programs, club activities, church sponsored recreation, library services, activities sponsored by civic groups and fraternal orders, and cultural opportunities.

Public Recreation Services:

Administrative Control

Well-coordinated public recreation services from three tax supported agencies are provided for the citizens of Lodi through a Recreation Commission established by Resolution No. 1113 of the City Council. Participation of the elementary school board, high school board, and the city council with respect to financial resources, use of areas and facilities, and joint use of operational and maintenance personnel is in keeping with the principle established by the California Legislature in the Recreation Enabling Act of 1939. City council action may be desirable to convert the present resolution to the status of an ordinance and to provide for staggered and definite terms of membership for members of the Commission in keeping with an approved procedure of rotation of membership for any policy forming body.

Source of Financial Support

Financial support in the fiscal year 1946-47 was provided as follows:

Elementary district appropriation	$ 1,490.04	
High school district appropriation	1,490.04	
Repairs, supplies, etc., estimate (high school)	3,019.92	
Subtotal		$ 5,000.00
City of Lodi, 1947		11,000.00
GRAND TOTAL		$ 16,000.00

In order to serve the children and youth living outside the boundary of the City of Lodi, it would be desirable for the Board of Supervisors of San Joaquin County to make an appropriation of funds in joint action with the city and school districts of the Lodi area in order to provide recreation services for such communities as Woodbridge, Lathrop, Victor, and Houston. The policy of county participation in the financial support of recreation has been established by the Board of Supervisors in connection with the recreation program of the Stockton Metropolitan Commission. County participation in the financial support of community activities has been in practice for many years in the case of provision of library services to rural communities. Request for participation of the county should come from the city and school district of Lodi through the Recreation Commission to the County Board of Supervisors. Elementary school districts outside of the Lodi Elementary School District should expect to appropriate some of their own funds on a matching basis with the County of San Joaquin.

Activity Program

Public recreation programs provided for youth inside the City of Lodi are considerably above the average as compared with cities of similar population. However, emphasis might well be given to activities for teen agers and for young people above school age during the school year since there is a lack of commercial recreation opportunities of a wholesome nature such as bowling and skating.

Consideration of the lack of recreation opportunities in rural communities of the Lodi High School District outside of the City of Lodi should be a concern of the Lodi Coordinating Council, and should be brought to the attention of the Board of the High School District and the Board of Supervisors of San Joaquin County. Intensification of activities for children of the east side may be a necessity and the need of indoor recreation during the winter and rainy season has been recognized by members of the committee. Recreation programs which involve both youths and adults on a family basis have great value to a community. Day camping for small children at Micke's Grove may be a desirable development which could be accomplished by the recreation department.

Recreation Personnel

The need for a full time assistant to the director of recreation will be very important if the Recreation Commission of Lodi is to administer recreation services to communities in the high school district outside of the boundaries of the city. In the event that additional funds are provided by these outlying elementary school districts and by the County Board of Supervisors, recreation services could be administered under the present organizational machinery employed by the Lodi City Recreation Commission. Of the eight rural school districts reporting on recreation needs, five of these districts mentioned the advisability of some after school and evening supervision and almost all districts reported that clubs and troops were not active in the district due to lack of leadership.

Suggestions for Improved Recreation Facilities

These suggestions have to do with facilities and are predicated on the principle that much greater use should be given to public buildings, churches, and other existing facilities.

1. Construct a community building or include the construction of youth club rooms in the plan for the proposed American Legion building.

2. Improvement of surfaced areas at these locations:

Salem playground
Needham playground
Emerson playground
Garfield playground
Lincoln playground

3. Installation of a grandstand and night lighting facilities at Lawrence Park.

4. Construction of at least six more tennis courts.

5. Acquisition of 25 acres in the Barnhardt tract for playground purposes; the development of four baseball and softball fields; and construction of night lighted, multiple use game courts.

6. Enlargement of boat dock facilities at Lodi Lake Park. Relocation of driveway into the park to a position on the outside perimeter of the east and south section of the park. Construct a fence around the swimming area.

7. Development of indoor recreation facilities at Garfield and Lincoln Schools and at Hale Park for use during the winter and rainy season.

8. Plan for the use of the Grape and Wine Festival Building (now proposed) for use as a recreation center during the entire year.

9. The committee recommends that the coordinating council support the recommendations of the recent Hart-Peterson school survey which have been adopted by the school districts in Lodi inasmuch as additional well-planned educational facilities will also supply needed recreation interests for youths and citizens of the community.

10. Elementary school districts outside Lodi mentioned several needs with respect to the development of their facilities:

a. Improved surfacing for game areas

b. Installation of basketball and volleyball courts

c. Installation of baseball diamond.

d. Gymnasium (mentioned by three elementary districts).

Youth Programs and Clubs of Voluntary Agencies:

Subcommittee: Miss Phoebe Watt, Lodi High School teacher; Miss Jean Lipelt, Lodi High School student; Miss Florence Pozinni, Lodi High School teacher.

Boys and girls of the Lodi area are served by six national youth serving agencies in some 71 different clubs, units, and troops with a membership of 1,214 in the year 1947. These agencies are:

Boy Scouts	4-H Club
Camp Fire Girls	Junior Red Cross
Girl Scouts	Future Farmers of America

Participation is divided approximately evenly between boys and girls. Membership in the strong community program of the Junior Red Cross has not been figured in this total because as a general rule these groups do not meet outside of school hours.

There has been some difficulty in finding adequate meeting places for some of these groups and the need of a central office to house the part time professional leaders working out of Stockton headquarters has been mentioned by the committee. Obviously, each youth serving agency cannot afford to maintain a separate office in the Lodi area. Additional meeting places will have to be provided by schools and churches, and the need of a community building or the expanded use of the proposed veterans' building to provide meeting headquarters for these various groups is evident.

Training courses and institutes for volunteer leaders in all of these programs should be held annually under joint auspices of the agencies concerned. With the assistance of the adult education department of the high school and the procurement of professional leaders from the regional offices of the youth serving agencies, a local yearly institute could be held which would help to train and supply additional volunteer leaders.

It has been suggested by the committee that a public relations campaign be undertaken by the coordinating council appealing to parents to become acquainted

with what these groups are endeavoring to accomplish and to cooperate in the provision of leadership for troops, clubs, and activity groups.

Fourteen clubs organized around specialized recreation activity interests were investigated by the committee. The need of facilities was mentioned by three of these clubs such as tennis courts for the Junior Tennis Club, use of a gymnasium and a piano for the Christian Boy's Club, and an old building to serve as headquarters for the Art Club. Abandonment of activities by the Model Airplane Club came about as the result of lack of leadership, but the advisability of including junior members has been considered by the Outboard Motor Club. Many of the clubs offer programs suited to handicapped children. Some need exists for clubs organized around dramatic and music activities.

Library Services and Cultural Opportunities:

Subcommittee: Miss Amy Boynton and Mrs. Richard Handel

Library services are provided to the youth of Lodi through the Lodi City Library, seven county library branches, Lodi Academy, and the school libraries of the high school and of Needham School. Special rooms for children, weekly story hours, regular broadcasts of children's stories, an exclusive shelf for teen agers' books, and the skilled services of a children's librarian have been provided by the City Library Board. Results of a survey on "Housing, Health, Library Services, and Recreation", conducted among youth through the initiative of the city librarian and a high school teacher, indicated that there is still too little reading by children outside of school assignments.

Joint financing of library services by city and county funds is substantiated by the fact that approximately one-third of the borrowers of the city library materials live outside the City of Lodi.

According to American Library Association standards, library facilities, book supply, personnel, and support are adequate for the population served.

Financial support is better than average. Reading habits of high school youth are better than average as demonstrated by the fact that 71% of the high school students read more than 12 different books in a year. Further information gathered from the survey conducted in the city of reading habits of youth indicates that the timing of bus schedules for the transportation of children during school days is responsible for a large number of youth not being able to use the city library facilities. This need has been partially met by the high school through the employment of two librarians for the intensive use of these facilities.

Through the services of the Lodi Community Chest Association, five concerts were available to citizens in 1946; however, the percentage of youth who are able to avail themselves of this opportunity is small and steps may well be taken to procure lower priced artist series in order that tickets may be sold at a lower price and that youth may avail themselves of individual presentations more frequently.

Commercial Recreation and Ordinances for Control;

Subcommittee: Miss Jean Livelt, Lodi Union High School; Mrs. Leroy Weaver, Lodi; Eddie Roleder, Lodi Union High School; C. R. Van Buskirk, Lodi; Cliff Goehring, Lodi Union High School.

The extent and value of information gathered by the Lodi committee relative to commercial recreation and ordinances for control of such projects compared very favorably with studies of the Youth Authority in other communities.

Individual investigations of theatres, bowling alleys, and eating places indicate that theatre managers have been cooperating with the P.T.A. Theatre Committee; that one bowling alley cannot possibly serve the number of people who wish to use this facility; and that the community needs a skating rink.

Cooperation of the theatre managers with P.T.A. Theatre Committee members and the Catholic Mothers Club has resulted in a periodic review of films and the publishing of reviews of films to be shown. Although the bowling alley is inadequate in size to serve a population the size of that in Lodi, this facility provides about the only "hangout" for one segment of the teen age youth during evenings of the school year. The need for cooperation and support of local citizens and groups in the direction of youth activities in rural areas is apparent in Lockeford, Terminous, Victor, and Woodbridge. Youth often have little choice but to patronize a combination grocery store, soda fountain, bar, bus stop - complete with juke box and pin ball machine.

The committee's study of ordinances for the control of recreation definitely indicated that a restudy of such ordinances was advisable. It was found that the ordinance referring to minors in pool halls was passed in 1910 and that the legal authority relating to "machines for money" was dated 1907. The committee suggests the revision of existing laws and ordinances relating to the control of commercial recreation, and the need of cooperation of law enforcement agencies in the more stringent regulation of commercial ventures catering to youth during out-of-school hours.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To the City Council and Recreation Commission:

1. Request the Board of Supervisors of San Joaquin County to allocate a percentage of the Lodi recreation budget for the use of the Recreation Commission in providing supervised recreation activities in populated rural areas of the Lodi High School District.

2. Give first priority to the construction of a community building for youth and adult activities CR plan for the construction of several club rooms in the proposed American Legion building.

3. Employ an assistant to the director of recreation to administer recreation programs in rural areas outside the City of Lodi and render needed assistance in the city.

4. Review and codify ordinances relating to the control of commercial recreation.

To the Lodi Coordinating Council:

1. Encourage and support recommendations of the Hart-Peterson school survey which have been adopted by the school districts since the proposals in this study encompass the provision of additional recreation facilities.

2. Establish an annual recreation leadership training institute in cooperation with youth serving agencies, churches, adult education, and recreation departments.

3. Give assistance to the youth serving agencies in the establishment of a central Lodi office for field staff of agencies having headquarters in Stockton.

4. Assist youth serving agencies, recreation department, and high school to provide Friday and Saturday night activities for teen age youth during the school year.

5. That a plan be developed for bringing this report to the attention of community groups in Lodi and in rural areas.

To the Elementary School Districts outside the City of Lodi:

Make joint allocation of funds and execute agreements with the city and Recreation Commission of Lodi for the provision of part time supervised activities on school facilities in populated rural areas.

SOCIAL AGENCIES

Chairman: Miss Amy Boynton

Committee Members: Martha Rinn, Mrs. Kenneth Porterfield, Dayton Stoddard, Ida Rinn, Mrs. Burton Towne, Sr., Lauren Wilkinson, Mrs. Loretta Swinge, Helena Harris, LeMoin Beckman, Joyce Ulmer, Mrs. Ethel Strange, Olga Chernagoy, Evan Borst, Della E. Morgan, A. Freeman Mills.

San Joaquin County Welfare Department

Relief needs as provided for by state, county, and federal laws are administered from a Lodi office of the San Joaquin County Welfare Department for the Lodi area. This office is open two hours per day. Three social workers are employed full time on old age cases in this area. Part time coverage is made on aid to needy children, aid to the needy blind, and indigent aid. Case loads in all categories are increasing. Coordination is maintained with the probation department, the county hospital, and other welfare agencies although there is no clearance of cases by any central agency to avoid duplication or insure coverage of all cases in need of some type of assistance.

The County Welfare Department does not provide child welfare service or family case work to families or individuals other than categorical aids where relief is made mandatory by law. Although 80% of the cost for the services of a child welfare worker would be met by the Federal Government, and the employment of such a worker has been recommended by the recent study of youth services in the county made by the California Youth Authority, this service is not available. School authorities, the probation department, the health district, and private agencies not only expressed a need for a full time child welfare worker in the Lodi area, but also cited immediate and urgent cases needing this service to children.

Foster home finding is an essential aid in dealing with the delinquent and neglected child. This service might well be provided by the County Welfare

Department familiar with local needs and resources. At present this important service must be done by the State Department of Social Welfare from the Sacramento office.

Transient aid is not given by the County Welfare Department nor is there an unemployment relief program except to resident, indigent cases. There is apparently no adequate resource in the Loci area for needy cases which do not fall within the resident categorical requirements or veteran's programs.

Red Cross

The over-all Red Cross program is furnished to the Lodi area by the Lodi, Lockeford-Clements, and Thornton branches of the San Joaquin County Chapter of the American Red Cross. As with other social agencies, all of the program relates to the youth in the community in some way and Red Cross help is given to veterans and their families; disaster relief, home nursing, water safety, first aid, blood donor service, camp and hospital service, and production of relief clothing round out the program

Red Cross water safety courses have been incorporated in the recreation program and have given training to many youth in the area. Water safety and first aid courses might well be extended to cover areas and groups not now served. Home nursing has been offered to the youth and families in the area and plans have been made for a wider coverage.

The Junior Red Cross program is conducted in the schools throughout the area and 19 schools reported 100% membership. This program brings children into an international contact with other children and a participation in adult programs for veterans and other groups. The chapter operates a summer camp in the Sierras in which 38 Lodi children were enrolled last year.

The Red Cross in Lodi must of necessity confine relief and service given through the Home Service Section to veterans and their families. The agency has contact with transients and other people in need of help wherein they see a lack

of referral sources in the community and a need for a closer cooperation among existing agencies.

Health Services

The Lodi area obtains public health service as part of the San Joaquin County local health district. These services are reported by the State Department of Public Health as being of a high standard. The Lodi office is staffed with three public health nurses, a secretary, a sanitarian, and a health officer in charge of the local office. Three public health nurses are not enough to cover the area adequately. They combine school nursing with their other duties. Title 17 of the California Administrative Code recommends as adequate one such public health nurse to each 3,500 population. With an area population of 36,500 there should be 10 public health nurses in this area.

The area has a high rate of protection against disease with the highest immunization rate in the county. Clinics are intermittently held in Lodi for immunization against smallpox, diphtheria, whooping cough, and typhoid. The district office has a program of health education and maintains well baby clinics in Lodi. Tuberculosis case finding and an educational program are carried on with the County Tuberculosis Association and the school system.

Sanitary inspection and correction of unsanitary conditions are obtained in the area and in the City of Lodi. Capacity for sewerage disposal is strained with the growing population in Lodi, but construction has begun on an extension of facilities. Garbage disposal is also being improved.

Adequate medical care in the Lodi area is limited at present. Funds have been raised for a new community hospital in Lodi with an adequate laboratory which will relieve the situation. Medical care for indigents is only available in the county hospital on the other side of the county and in the outpatient clinic in Stockton. At this writing the clinic is still able to provide care for those in need regardless of residence requirements. Need for at least two

prenatal clinics in Lodi each month was expressed by school teachers and other public agency officials.

Statistics and health indices for the Lodi area were not available as these figures are gathered only for the county. Such indices show a comparatively low infant mortality rate and incidence of disease. The infant mortality rate in the county dropped from 67.1 in 1935 to 37.9 in 1945. In 1944 the rate in Lodi was 27.9. The San Joaquin Public Health District reported on Lodi, ".... communicable disease not a significant problem." Examinations of 364 high school freshmen in Lodi High School in September, October, and November 1946, however, showed 118 children with physical defects. Eighty-two of these youth had defective teeth.

Health authorities reported a prevalence of venereal disease in the Lodi area. It is indicated that attention should be given toward reduction and elimination of sources of infection through an educational program.

Salvation Army

The Salvation Army is represented in the Lodi area by a volunteer committee. The committee give aid through orders for food, medical care, and hospitalization in emergencies where other aid is not available. Although $2,000 is allotted to the agency from the community chest drive, only $400 is budgeted for local needs. The aid given does not meet the need and here again there is a need for closer cooperation with other agencies. The balance of funds allotted to the Salvation Army goes to services on a State level. Because of lack of professional leadership the committee is unable to conduct a planned referral or service program directly with cases such as young unmarried mothers to facilities that the Salvation Army maintains.

Shelter and food for transients, largely transient men, are provided in Stockton and the professional personnel do not extend their services to Lodi. Shelter and food for transient youth are not available as a planned program.

Catholic Social Service

The Catholic Social Service agency in Stockton is a Stockton Community Chest agency and is not set up to cover the Lodi area. Material aid is of necessity limited to that city. Referral service is provided, however, for the following types of cases: Foster home placement, Catholic schools, case work for families and children, and referral to Catholic psychiatric and hospital services.

Jewish Welfare Association

The Jewish Welfare Association is also a Stockton agency. Jewish families in the Lodi area contribute to and use agency facilities including the Jewish Community Center. Cases are accepted on a referral basis regardless of religion to such facilities as the Mt. Zion Hospital in San Francisco.

Housing

Housing is not particularly a youth problem, but we know that housing vitally affects youth. The causes of delinquency are not clearly defined, but we know that delinquents are most apt to come from poor housing areas. Probation and parole officers have learned to look for the most dilapidated dwellings when in search of a delinquent's home, and delinquency has been correlated with slum areas, notably in Shaw's studies of depressed areas in Chicago and in the Wickersham reports.

Poor health has been correlated with poor housing although there is not definite evidence that substandard housing in itself causes sickness and death. Poor housing, too, is closely linked with poverty, malnutrition, and psychological needs for the privacy necessary in a normal family life.

The committee on housing was immediately struck with the difficulty in ascertaining the true population of the area, the amount of overcrowding, what is overcrowding, and the real number of either rooms or housing units,

The survey was conducted by submitting a questionnaire to high school and junior high school students in the area. In the City of Lodi increases in population were compared with building permits for the same period. Meter connections for electricity were compared with population. Sixteen trailer courts in the area were surveyed by means of a questionnaire and by interviews with the managers, and inspection of conditions. The committee found that conditions so evidently a detriment to youth welfare as poor sanitation, overcrowded quarters, lack of play areas, lack of room or suitable quarters to entertain friends, poor light, inadequate heating, unsightly and unattractive surroundings, and distance from community facilities were difficult or impossible to treat statistically. It was found, as expected, that there is no substitute in actually understanding poor housing to a personal contact with or living in such housing conditions. Interviews with community leaders often disclosed an ignorance of poor housing conditions or a studied indifference.

The following conclusions were drawn from the results of the housing survey: 1750 high school and junior high school students returned questionnaires. Of this number 70 live in trailers or tents; 68 had no running water; 45 had no electric lights; 89 had no bath or shower; 201 had no flush toilet; 1,404 or 80% had lived in their home for one year or more; 610 or 35% lived in homes not owned by their parents.

A general rule or yardstick on overcrowding as used by the National Housing Agency is one person for one room as being adequate. Using this yardstick and not counting those in tents or trailers, 305 of 1,165 students reporting - or 26% - lived in overcrowded housing conditions.

Census figures for the City of Lodi show a population of 11,079 in 1940 and 13,118 in 1946. This is an increase of 2,039 for the period. The building inspector reported permits for 620 new dwelling units for the same period. This is an apparent average of a new dwelling unit, during the period, for each 3.26 additional people.

The study of 16 trailer parks surveyed showed that 203 out of 505 trailers, or 42%, were occupied by permanent residents. One such trailer park contained nine trailers; all nine were occupied by permanent residents and none had water connections. Eighty-eight per cent of the trailers were occupied by more than two people.

Despite a lack of expression in the community as to the need for more and better housing, and the absence of pronounced slum areas, it is evident that a significant number of children are living in houses which are unsanitary, overcrowded, and inadequate. Other than evident deficiencies are the psychological factors affecting the sensitive teen agers who feel socially inadequate and apart from their more fortunate friends. Despite the many difficulties in the way of new construction, plans should be made to provide a better environment for the considerable number of youth who are permanent residents of the area, who are the future citizens of the community, and yet who do not have an equal chance because of poor housing.

Employment Services

Information on this section was secured by the committee from the State Employment and the Farm Labor offices (now combined) and the supervisor of child welfare and attendance. The State Employment office in Lodi also covers Galt as well as Northern San Joaquin County. This office aids employers to find workers, assists applicants in finding employment, gives counsel and advice on employment elsewhere, and aids people in getting unemployment and disability benefits. Close cooperation is maintained with the Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation, the Lodi Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship Committee, the job training office of the Veterans' Administration, and with welfare agencies, schools, and law enforcement groups.

Youth services by the employment office include vocational guidance to youth entering the labor market. There were 86 people, ages 16-20, placed in

permanent type jobs last year out of a total of 1041 placements. Drawbacks to youth employment are hesitancy of employers to accept youth if adults are available and the fact that much of the local work is seasonal. While jobs are available for youth at the peak of the agricultural season, during the winter months jobs are limited. Lack of vocational training is another drawback.

The Farm Labor Office, dealing with agricultural jobs only, has three people on its staff. While keeping no record by age, it reported that farmers are less willing to hire young people now than during the war years. The Farm Labor Office will close at the end of this year.

Work permits for ages 12-18 are issued by the Supervisor of Child Welfare and Attendance. Last year work permits for full time employment were issued to 3, for seasonal or part time employment to 1447 (800 16-18 year olds, and 647 to those under 16). While only eleven cases of minors working illegally were reported, this administrator feels that there are many unaccounted for.

The Community Chest of Northern San Joaquin County

Although the Community Chest has provisions for developing and coordinating work of social agencies, its activities so far have been limited to passing on budgets submitted by participating agencies, collection of funds, and turning over such funds to the participating agencies. Funds are distributed as set up in the budget and are thereafter administered by a receiving agency. The Community Chest area is that part of the county north of the eight-mile road.

Hired personnel consists of a secretary hired for two months just prior to and during the drive for funds. Her job is merely handling details of the drive. At present there is no coordination of agencies to prevent duplication of effort.

Last year's budget totaled $21,165.00; this year's, $16,600.00

Distribution Comparison

	1947	1948	
Boy Scouts	$ 4,625	$ 4,325	$ 300 less
Girl Scouts (started in '46)	300	1,445	1,145 more
Camp Fire	1,000	2,200	1,200 more
Child Care Center	6,500	4,100	2,400 less
Salvation Army	2,000	2,000	
Legion Service Off.	1,500	1,500	
Community Welfare		600	added this year.
U. S. O.	4,940		eliminated
D. A. V.	300		eliminated

(The above budget for 1948 has been revised since this material was collected, in view of the fact that the drive was over-subscribed by $4,000.)

The object of the Community Chest of Northern San Joaquin County as set forth in the bylaws reads: "The object of this organization shall be to develop team work among the social agencies serving Northern San Joaquin County and their constituencies in the interest of ... the effective planning and execution of the social service program of this community." It would appear therefore that the Community Chest might take the lead in establishing a confidential social service exchange. Such an exchange, or case clearing agency, should have a permanent staff, clerical facilities, and be open each day during the week. The State Employment Office or the Local Health District Office seems to fit these requirements.

Community Welfare Council

The function of this council is to give temporary relief in the form of food, clothing, or money to residents or transients who need emergency relief and who are ineligible for aid from the County Welfare Department or other agency.

Past support has been entirely from voluntary contributions through a birthday club plan, but $600 has been asked from the Community Chest this year. Last year's disbursements were $555.47.

There has been no paid worker. Investigation and distribution of aid has been done by officers of the council. The $600 from Community Chest is to be used to pay for professional aid on a part time schedule.

As this organization is limited in funds and can give only temporary relief, it points out a great need for some sort of relief going beyond this initial stage when applicants are ineligible for county aid. The transient agricultural worker with a family is a particular problem. There are an increasing number of cases which are beyond the financial means of this council yet are not covered by any other agency.

This agency sees an increasing need for resources to assist transient youth and nonresident families as well as the need for family case work service and the services of a child welfare worker in this area. The need for such assistance is not confined to migratory agricultural workers and the transient youth and family. Cases were cited to members of the survey committee where real hardship has existed among permanent people in the community who are contributing to the community effort. An emergency occurs and there is no agency able to give adequate help.

Case Committee

A questionnaire was submitted to social agencies and public officials in the area as to the advisability of establishing a case committee to pool resources and utilize the knowledge and help of those participating in the conference, as to particular cases. Thirty questionnaires were returned. Complete agreement was not obtained as to the nature of such a committee, who would participate, what type of case would be considered, or how often such a committee would meet.

The following conclusions, however, were drawn:

1. Only professional people should be on such a committee.
2. Meetings should be limited to the agencies concerned.
3. There is a need for a continuing agency to act as a clearing house, or social service exchange. This central agency could call such case conferences as the need was indicated.

RECOMMENDATIONS: SOCIAL AGENCIES

San Joaquin County Board of Supervisors and County Welfare Department.

1. Employ a child welfare worker for this area with assistance from state and federal agencies.
2. Take over the licensing of boarding homes for children.
3. Encourage and participate in a case clearing agency for the area.
4. Cooperate with other agencies and local groups in establishing an over-all social program to cover all essential needs.

Red Cross Branches in the Lodi Area

1. Extension of services such as home nursing and nutrition, particularly bearing on youth welfare to areas and groups not now covered.
2. Cooperate with other agencies in the area to:
   a. Obtain full coverage of social needs.
   b. Establish a method of clearing cases among agencies.

The San Joaquin County Local Health District,,
Board of Supervisors, and the County Hospital

1. Prenatal clinics in Lodi at least twice a month.
2. Extension of dental examination and treatment for school children.
3. Further study and additional care:
   a. Relative to the high incidence of venereal disease in the area.
   b. Mental hygiene for parents and youth.
   c. Readily available medical care for indigents.

Salvation Army

1. Cooperate with other agencies in establishing a case clearing agency.
2. Develop the agency activity toward direct referral and follow through in utilizing Salvation Army facilities.
3. Assist in the establishment of a cooperative plan for transient aid.

Housing

1. It is recommended that the San Joaquin County and the Lodi City Planning Commissions provide "... plans and procedure for improvement of housing standards and for provision of adequate housing." for this area as provided in the "State Conservation and Planning Act" of 1947.
2. Present regulations on sanitary living conditions should be enforced.
3. Stimulate interest in housing among veterans' organizations and service clubs.

Employment Services for Youth

1. Vocational training in the Lodi High School be expanded and widened in scope.
2. The Lodi High School employ a trained child welfare and attendance officer who will check on work permits and conditions of employment.
3. Schools and agencies should make further use of vocational rehabilitation services.

The Community Chest of Northern San Joaquin County

1. Initiate the establishment of a confidential social service exchange or case clearing agency.
2. Re-examine its agency coverage, particularly as to aid for non-resident youth and families.

Community Welfare Council

1. Re-evaluation of program as to its ability to provide for the needs it is set up to meet.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Chairman: George Creary

Committee Members: Millard Fore, Cle Mettler, Harold Christensen, Robert Buchanan, Theodore Bender, Frank Watson, Charles Stobener, Floyd Journeay, Lindsay Marshall, Leroy Nichols, Michael Lapenta, Roger Barben, Theodore Heil, Dr. R. O. Spittler, James DeWeber.

The committee to study law enforcement inquired into the many phases of police and constable handling of juveniles. It found that there was a definite need for more training in the field of juvenile control for the officers. It found a need for more emphasis on crime prevention work of the departments, and a need for more cooperation between law enforcement agencies and the county probation office, social welfare department, schools, recreation department, and other public and private agencies. More active participation of the San Joaquin County Sheriff's Office in the rural areas, now almost exclusively served by the constables, is vital to the development of a good juvenile control program.

The major problems encountered by the Lodi Police Department and the constables seem to center around use of intoxicating liquor by minors, and some misuse of automobiles by the youth of the community. Peculiar to Lodi area and other valley cities is the problem presented by itinerant farm laborers and their families. These families live under adverse environmental conditions which contribute to delinquency, especially among youth. Use of pool halls by minors in Lodi creates some problem, especially in those pool halls where liquor is dispensed. Thefts and burglaries are not a major concern. Development of an adequate crime prevention and traffic safety program can do much to alleviate all of these problems.

Records of the Lodi Police Department show that during the years 1943 through 1947, 173 juveniles were arrested compared to 481 adult arrests, exclusive of traffic. These figures show 35.9% of all arrests to have been juvenile. (See Table I for complete figures.) This figure is high when compared to the

uniform crime report figures published annually by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This report shows for the same period approximately 7.5% of all arrests as having been juvenile arrests. Conclusions are that more crime prevention work by the department is necessary.

Few juveniles are fingerprinted or photographed by the Lodi police. Perhaps in the interest of good law enforcement this practice should be expanded. with the records being kept confidential. The police department maintains its juvenile records in the general record system of the department. The constables do not maintain adequate records.

The county juvenile hall, located in Stockton, is used for detention of juveniles arrested by the police department and the constables. Use of this facility involves considerable transportation for the agencies. Adequate reports prepared by the constables for use in filing petitions by the probation office would eliminate the practice of the constable returning the juveniles to a justice court for certification to juvenile court, an unnecessary procedure which involves an extra trip to the juvenile hall by the constable.

In the handling of major violations by juveniles the Lodi Police Department files a complaint in the police court, which, in turn, certifies the case to the juvenile court. Minor cases are handled either by the filing of a petition with the probation office, or are handled informally by the chief of police. He assumes responsibility for the disposition of all juvenile cases. In the rural areas the constables either dispose of the case informally by referral to the parents, or file a complaint in the local justice courts from which it is certified to juvenile court. The procedure of certifying cases to the juvenile court is usually unnecessary. Adequate provision exists in Section 638 of the Welfare and Institutions Code for placing a juvenile in juvenile court on petition by the probation department. Essential, however, to the proper filing of petitions are adequate reports of the law violation investigations made by the law enforcement officers.

Traffic violations by juveniles are processed in Lodi by citation to the Lodi Police Court where the judge disposes of minor violations and certifies to juvenile court more serious violations. In the rural areas juveniles are cited directly to the justice courts for disposition or certification to the juvenile court. Most cases are disposed of by the justices of the peace themselves, rather than by referral. This practice is not in accord with the intent or purpose of the juvenile court law, which precludes jurisdiction of the lower courts as such over juvenile offenders.

The Lodi Police Department is staffed by a chief of police, three sergeants, 14 patrolmen, and a secretary-clerk. Recruiting policies of the department meet the minimum standards recommended by the California Peace Officers' Association, however, no merit system exists, nor is there a pension plan in effect which would guarantee tenure and some degree of security to the officers. The salary schedule is reasonable compared to cities of similar size, problems, and population. No specialized training in any field is available. The Federal Bureau of Investigation gives a general in-service training course to members of the department about every six months.

There are four constables in the immediate area of Lodi. They provide general law enforcement services to their respective communities, aided in handling the more serious cases by the sheriff's office. The sheriff's office is considering the establishment of a substation at Woodbridge from which 24-hour patrol service may be provided the rural areas surrounding Lodi.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Law Enforcement:

Recommendations made here are based upon the findings of the Committee on Law Enforcement and in light of need for better services to the youth of the community by the law enforcement agencies.

1. Crime Prevention Officer:

   a. The Lodi Police Department should give serious consideration to the assignment of an officer full time to the development of overall crime prevention programs for the department. It should be this officer's responsibility to process all juvenile cases reported to the department; to develop cooperation among the probation officer, welfare department, recreation department, schools, and other agencies, and to coordinate the police department's functions with those of the other agencies; to study and analyze the departmental reports and statistics relative to juvenile offenses in order that the cause of juvenile delinquency may be determined and abated.

   Consideration should be given by the chief of police and the city council to sending the above officer to the Delinquency Control Institute at the University of Southern California for special training in juvenile control.

   Consideration should be given by the chief of police to use of the supervisor of peace officer training in the State Department of Education for in-service training of all members of the department with special emphasis on the handling of juveniles. Assistance may be requested of the Youth Authority for technical advice in this field.

   b. The sheriff's office should consider the assignment of one of its officers to crime prevention and juvenile control work in the rural areas. Sufficient problems exist to warrant such an assignment, and with the establishment of the Woodbridge substation, an officer should be assigned at least part time at the station to specialize in juvenile control.

2. Petitions should be filed in juvenile court:

The practice of filing criminal complaints in the justice courts and the police courts should be eliminated as far as is possible, and the method of filing a petition in the juvenile court adopted. (Adequate investigation reports should accompany all cases referred to the probation office for filing of a petition.)

3. Juvenile traffic offenders:

The justices of the peace should work closely with the police department, California Highway Patrol, and the sheriff's office to the end that an adequate safety education program may be developed.

The proposed crime prevention officer should work closely with the schools in developing a traffic safety program. He should supervise and train the junior traffic police.

4. Reports and investigations of juvenile cases:

The police department, sheriff's office, and constables should pursue to its completion all investigation on law violations committed by juveniles that come to their attention. Complete reports of the investigation should be written and provided to the probation office in those cases where filing of a petition is desired.

Adequate records should be maintained in order that a proper study and analysis of the juvenile problem can be made and adequate steps in crime prevention may be developed. These records should consist of a record card to include data regarding type of offense, reference number to file containing the complete offense report, age, sex, race, residence, time of offense, prior arrests, school attended, grade attained, church affiliation, youth club activities, employment of minor and of parents.

5. Interagency cooperation:

The heads of the law enforcement agencies of the county, the probation department, welfare department, recreation department, schools, and other public and private agencies should hold periodic meetings to develop cooperation, to define areas of function, and to emphasize coordination of effort to the end that youth of the county and the individual communities may be better served.

TABLE I

Year	* Total Number Cases Handled	** Arrests				Percent Juvenile Arrested to Adults
		Adults		Juvenile		
		Mis'd	Felony	Mis'd	Felony	
1943	1,076	87	21	15	13	25.9%
1944	809	78	27	14	17	29.5%
1945	1,779	73	30	17	31	46.6%
1946	3,439	87	30	37	7	37.6%
1947	2,124	23	25	18	4	45.9%

* No breakdown into juvenile and adult

** Does not include traffic

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